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If the programme of the Southern Democrats is carried out Mr. Dwiggins can reorganize his banks and issue shinplasters from them.

Considering the industrial outlook, this is not a favorable season to refuse to work for full wages. It is wiser to make hay while the sun shines.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and William of Germany have the same job on hand -compelling majorities of legislative bodies to vote as they do not wish.

Ir is hoped that the report is not true that the United States marshal was at Terre Haute to assist Mr. Donham in capturing the postoffice in defiance of the order from the Postoffice Depart-

THERE is no indication that the Cleveland administration will push up the price of wheat to \$1 a bushel. It will not do so by throwing away the market of Cuba, which the Harrison administration se-

THERE is no sense in men refusing to work nine hours for \$1.75 because they prefer to work eight hours for \$1.65, and no justice in permitting them to interfere with freemen who desire to earn \$1.75 in nine hours.

THE ups and downs of Wall street in no way touch the legitimate business of the country-the production and consumption of merchandise. The really speculative markets were never so thoroughly divorced from legitimate busi-

MR. SCHURZ has been dining with the President, and in the departments he has been protesting against the removal of efficient officers whose services are of value to the government. Time will tell if Mr. Schurz, president of the National Civil-service Association, has influence with Mr. Cleveland.

THE pretext given by the Donham-Lamb postoffice burglars in Terre Haute for ignoring the order of Assistant Postmaster-general Evans is that Mr. Evans has not been occupying the office for a week. If this is the case why does Mr. Cleveland's Postmaster-general permit telegrams and orders to be sent out in his name?

MR. LEACH, Director of the Mints, resigned when he knew that his resignation would soon be called for. He has been the first man in the mints for years and one of the best authorities comage, but his place was wanted for a Democrat and his scalp was called for by the free-coinage howlers.

Southern papers are agitating the question of rural mail delivery and urging its adoption. Southern editors are a little slow and did not recognize the merit of Postmaster-general Wanamaker's scheme when it was first outlined by him, but when a good idea does finally penetrate their consciousness they are able to recognize it.

AT a Democratic club meeting in New Hampshire ex-Congressman Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, expressed the hope that when Congress meets the President "will put the thumb-screws on every recalcitrant Senator until he howls aye on every administration measure." If the President is to control Congress in this manner, why have a Con-

THOSE excellent preachers of the Southern Baptist Association, hailing from Texas and other States in which colored men are burned and shot, who are talking of missions to pagans and of the wicked designs of Roman Catholics. might find a field for missionary work nearer than Asia and more dangerous to society than the people they denounce.

Some one, in explaining that national banks are required by law to hold a reserve of lawful money, named gold and greenbacks as that kind of money. So they are, and so, too, are standard silver dollars and the coin certificates of the Sherman act of 1890. The paying out of standard dollars could prolong a ran on a bank for some time without paying out much money.

THE refusal of the Infanta Eulalia to go to the Hotel Waldorff because a subject, the Duke de Veragua, has occupied rooms there before her complicates matters for the New Yorkers, but perhaps she will consent to accept quarters at some hotel where only the free-born American sovereigns put up. If not, the entertainers may have to build hotel for her accommodation or arrange for her to camp out in Central Park.

THE New York World declares that the appointment of Mr. Blount as min- | the most reliable of banks once in

because his course as commissioner has "deeply wounded the patriotic pride of his own country and offended the provisional government of Hawaii." But was he not "my" commissioner, and did he not carry out the President's instructions when he "deeply wounded the patriotic pride of his own country?"

THE LAWLESSNESS AT TERRE HAUTE

The action of Senator Voorhees's man, Donham, in seizing the Terre Haute postoffice Friday night in open defiance of what is equivalent to an order of the Postoffice Department to wait until Saturday night for the transfer, is the most remarkable in the history of Democratic lawlessness in Indiana. There is no dispute in regard to the situation. Mr. Greiner, the postmaster in charge, was presented with the commission and bond of Mr. Donham, who demanded immediate possession of the office. The business of the day had begun; the money-order office was running, and the sale of stamps was going on. If Mr. Greiner had complied there could have been no settlement of his accounts such as the law requires, because the condition of the business could not have been known at the hour the demand was made. Mr. Greiner telegraphed the department for instructions, and the Assistant Postmaster-general, who is in charge of that branch of the service, replied that it "is customary to transfer office Saturday night after business hours," and further, "so advise Mr. Donham and conform to custom." This is an order of the Postoffice Department; and yet Donham proceeded to seize the postmaster's office, and during the night broke into the interior of the building and assumed control of the office. The regulations of the department prohibit postmasters from employing, reinstating or removing earriers, yet Donham discharged every carrier found in the office and appointed a new force. The motive of thus burglarizing the postoffice was to get control in season to prevent the examination, under civil-service rules, of candidates for subordinate places in the office. It was done simply to secure the appointment of twenty carriers.

The whole transaction is in defiance of law as it is of public decency. After the telegram from the Assistant Postmaster-general, Donham had no more legal right to break into the Terre Haute postoffice than he had to gain access to the vaults of a national bank in that city by using burglars' tools. The time set for the transfer of the office was in accordance with custom. There was no unnecessary delay. The retiring postmaster had right to hold the office until his accounts could be put in shape for the orderly transfer of the property and money, to the end that receipts might be received from his successor which would relieve him and his bondsmen from responsibility. This was denied. Like a burglar with pistol in hand rather than a commissioned official sworn to obey the laws, Donham demanded possession of the office without receipting for the property, and practically seized it by force. If Mr. Greiner had surrendered he and his bondsmen would have been held. It the subsequent action of Donham does not relieve Greiner from financial responsibility it is because his action is sustained by the Postmaster-general.

It remains to be seen if President Cleveland will sustain this lawless and violent conduct of Mr. Voorhees's post-

THE CLEARING-HOUSE SYSTEM.

The bank clearing-house system has been adopted by banking institutions in every city of any commercial importance in the country. The clearing house in connection with banks has become the greatest institution for economizing the use of real money in exchange that was ever invented. One of the most important functions of the in the world on all matters relating to | clearing house, however, is to maintain the soundness and security of banking business. There are sound banks which are not members of clearing-house associations. There are such in this city for the reason that the deservedly high character of the managers commands confidence. Still, as a rule, the bank which is outside the clearing-house association is not accorded the confidence which banks should enjoy which are members of a well-conducted institution of that character. The bank, national or otherwise, which is refused admission to the clearing-house association where it is located, is a good one to keep away from. The reason is this: The clearing-house association will not admit a bank to membership unless it does its business in a conservative manner and produce to experienced bankers evidence of financial soundness. This is essential, because the banks in a clearing house must practically accept as good the drafts of each other. As the result of a day's transactions one bank may be the debtor of the clearing house -that is, of all the other banks-and consequently its check must often be taken for that indebtedness. It therefore stands to reason that a bank which is suspected of actual weakness would not be admitted to membership. Another and very essential feature of the clearing house is that in time of sudden emergency to one bank all the banks of the association will come to its rescue if, upon a presentation of its affairs, it can show to the clearing-house managers that its condition will warrant it. A bank may have resources which cannot be made available at once, and which, if there should be a heavy demand upon its available funds, could not be used to prevent suspension. If such a bank were a member of the clearing house its associates would take the sound paper or collaterals of such a bank and let it have the funds to meet current obligations while the stress was on. It needs no elaboration to prove to an intelligent person that the best bank is stronger by being a member of the clearing house than it can be standing alone, since it has behind it the combined support of all its associates in any

emergency which may possibly come to

house membership must give confidence to depositors when the purpose of that organization is understood.

THE BUSINESS INDICATIONS.

It is now evident that the bank suspensions and other business embarrassments the past week are not indicative of any general business derangement or depression throughout the country. The bank suspensions are traceable to institutions which have been controlled in utter disregard of conservative business principles. As the natural result a few banks which were doing a legitimate business have been drawn into the disaster with those which were the first to fail. All of them can be traced to two institutions which have extended themseives over several States and have been doing an illegitimate banking business. The fact that the disaster stopped with the recklessly managed banks and their decoys, and two or three banks corresponding with them, goes to prove the general soundness of the banks of the country at large. There is nothing in the situation to disturb confidence in banks which are well managed. There is an abundance of money in the country to carry on its legitimate business, so that actual stringency cannot come unless people become suspicious and withdraw money from the channels of circulation. During the past week the Bank of England advanced its rate of discount to 31 per cent., which indicates a fear of a call upon its gold reserves rather than a stringency of the market. The number of commercial failures has increased considerably compared with a year ago. Nevertheless, in the face of such unfavorable indications, the bank clearings indicate a large volume of commercial business, the aggregate being 11 per cent. larger last week than they were a year ago. In the purely speculative field the past two or three weeks have been anything but favorable. The so-called "industrial stocks" have been having a bad season, and similar railroad stocks of a speculative, rather than real, value have declined. The iron and the wool markets are considerably embarrassed. The former is due to overproduction and low prices. The supply was fully up to the demand before the presidential election. The result of the election was to check new manufacturing ventures which called for large quantities of iron and steel. Until that event there had never been, in the same period, such an expansion of industrial enterprises as during the year preceding it. Contraction followed, and that contraction has brought depression to the iron industry. The prospect of free wool has upset that market, since no one will purchase with a certainty of legislation which will reduce the price. European cables indicate a serious shortage of food products, due to long-continued drought, while the crop reports indicate that the yield of wheat in this country will be 100,000,-000 bushels less than last year. On its

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

face this would indicate better prices

for wheat than have prevailed the past

Friends in Both Places. He hoped to go to heaven at last, And thereward set his face: "Although I have warm friends," said I "Down in the other place."

Success at Last. "You say she tried to stop a street car by whistling at it. Did she make a success of it?" "Yes, in a way. It wasn't her whistling that stopped the car, though; it was the face she

Fun in the Far West. "When I first went to Kansas," said the man with the ginger beard, "the snakes on my farm was as thick as fleas on Johnson's yaller dog there. Me and my boys started in with clubs to a-killin' of 'em, an' no doubt would have a-got

away with all of 'em in that way, when a old Injun come along one day and showed us the mistake we was makin.' " "Why, what was they good fer?" asked the

"They wasn't good fer nothin," answered the man with the ginger beard, "but that ain't the p'int. You see, every one of them snakes bad a hole in the ground, and as many of 'em was big fellers, these here holes was big enough to trip up a hoss and mebbe break his laig. Of course. when we killed a snake with a club, the hole he lived in when he was at home was left in the ground jist the same. So Mister Injun put us onto a new scheme. The idee was to let the snake get about half way into his hole an' then grab him by the tail and pull."

"Oh, I see," said the man from Flat creek. "The snake would pull in two and that would leave the hole plugged up." This really was the explanation that the man with the ginger beard intended to give, but it would never do to admit that he had been an-

ticipated. So he said: "Naw. Nothin' of the sort. You see the snake would swell hisself all up, so he couldn't be pulled out'n the hole, and we would keep on pullin' at him and purty soon snake, hole and all would be pulled right out'n the ground as slick as a whistle. After we had did that we'd take Mister Snake over to another hole that he would about fit and pull it out of the ground in the same way. I tell you, what them Injuns don't know about the secrets of natur ain't worth knowin'."

THE long-pending controversy in the United Brethren churches of Obio and Indiana has been brought to what is probably a final settlement. Only the members of the church engaged in the dispute understood all the points upon which it was based, but within that organization it has been a matter of deep interest for several years, Judge Taft, of the United States Court, bas just rendered an important opinion in the case, his decision being in favor of the conservatives or "radicals." This is the division of the church which adheres to the old constitution and Confession of Faith. Suit was brought by conservative trustees, all living in Indiana, against the liberal trustees, all residing in Ohio. The liberals demurred to the conservative bill' and the case, by consent of parties, was argued at Cincinnati in full in January, before Judge Taft. The decision of Judge Taft is a lengthy document, entering into the merits of the controversy and deciding in favor of the conservatives. Only two State Supreme courts have hereto made decisions in this controversy-one on each side. This is the first decision of a United States Court in the controversy, and is consequently regarded as very important.

MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS should take warning by the fate of the infant phenomenon which for a brief time delights its family and a circle of friends by its brightness and precocity and leads them to expect more brilliant performances as it grows older, but which expectations it never fulfills. Mr. Davis burst | The South has ever be ister to Hawaii is an unfortunate one, | generation. At the same time clearing - | upon the world two or three years ago as a | matter of office seeking.

writer of short stories; they were good short stories and attracted attention to the author. He proved to be a young man serving an apprenticeship as a newspaper reporter. From his position as reporter on a daily paper he was promoted to the managing editorship of Harper's Weekly and speedily succeeded in bringing about many transformations in that once staid sheet which do not seem altogether admirable to its old-time admirers. Scarcely was he ensconced in the editorial chair, however, before he secured leave of absence and made a swift trip from New York to California, "writing up" the country as he passed through it as if it were a new discovery of his own. Then he whisked off to Europe, and now the Harpers announce a series of articles giving the results of Mr. Davis's observations on the shores of the Mediterranean. Perhaps in the course of a few months, when he has girdled the earth and has told the public all he thinks it ought to know about the countries he passes through, he will return and edit again for a brief season. Mr. Davis is a bright young man, but as a letter writer is not an especial success, and in his desire for versatility he may lose his gift for story writing, which is worth cultivating.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MISS ANNE WITNEY has finished a portrait bust of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, which will be exhibited by the women of Connecticut in the library of the Women's Building at the Columbian exposition. The bust will finally be placed in the publie library at Hartford.

M. EMILE ZOLA, who is in indifferent health, due to hard work on his novel, "Dr. Pascal," is leaving Paris for his summer quarters at Medan, where he will take a short rest preparatory to a fresh journey to Lourdes, to collect further material for his work on modern miracles.

MRS. GLADSTONE'S friends give an interesting illustration of her faith in her husband. Three months before the general election she said: "When we go to Downing street we shall want a new cook.' Forthwith she set about finding a suitable person, and as soon as she discovered her engaged her in advance.

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT occupies a pulpit every alternate Sunday. She has preached in the churches of all denominations, with the exception of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Church. As a rule, her sermons occupy three-quarters of an hour in delivery, but on one or two occasions she has preached for two hours.

Lady Henry Somerset speaks of having invited a number of the poorer people in London to her country home for a few days' outing amid all that is most beautiful in field and forest. One of the women. about to return, thanked Lady Henry and added in the kindest spirit: "But I pity you, living out here where everything is so uninteresting!"

THE only surviving officeholder under ackson's administration is said to be Judge Benjamin Patton, who was at that time United States district attorney. He was present at Cleveland's inauguration. though he is eighty-tour years old. He lives quietly on his great estate of nearly two thousand acres, known as Fontiand, near Hicksville, O.

THE mother of Goethe is described as woman of great imagination and the highest animal spirits. In the education of her wonderful son these gifts, with that of narrative, exercised a large influence. She was married at the age of seventeen. Late in life she said: "I and my Wolfgang have always held fast to each other because w were both young together."

An Italian in New York got so mad just because he was blackballed by a benevolent society, that when it paraded he tried to snatch the American flag from the colorbearer. He did not succeed. Every one of the sons of Italy fell on him, including the band, which thumped him with tubas, cuffed him with cornets and beat him with bassoons. The flag was torn in the struggle and the vandal has been held for the grand jury for malicious destruction of property valued at more than \$25. When a man insalts the American flag, there can always be found law enough to meet the case. EXTRACT FROM OFFICE-SEEKER'S GUIDE, G. C .- How like a dog that little cloud appears. O. S .- A dog, a dog, from tip of tall to ears. G. C .- But stop; a goat it seemeth now to me.

O. S .- You're right, a goat it is, we now can

G. C.-I'm no reformer if it's not a cow. O. S. -It is, it is, we truly do avow. G. C .- But no, it is a lion, I was wrong before. O. S .- So true a lion, we can almost hear hi

G. C .- It's like a donkey, once for all I do declare, And he who says it's not let him beware. O. S. (aside)-What a pity That our gruff

Old friend does not Indulge in snuff, That we might show him with what case We'd respond in a hearty sneeze.

Cleveland's Head in a Bag. Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Those who have seen President Cleveland lately say that he is making use of a queer expression which shows that his mind is not clear upon many matters brought before him. A banker who spoke to him about the policy of issuing bonds saw Cleveland make a queer motion or gesture by which he seemed to surround his head with both hands, and then he said: "My head is in a bag; I don't see my way clear but I shall see through this by and by. Then a prominent New York man met the President by appointment to talk with him about the political situation in that State. and while they were discussing the proper treatment of Tammany and the State Democracy Mr. Cleveland made a queer, waving motion before his eyes and said "My head is in a bag, but I shall see clear in a little while, and then I shall know what to do."

Cleveland and Stokes.

It may be a little late in the game to criticise Mr. Cleveland's acts as Governor of New York in 1884, but many people will be interested in the fact that just after his first election to the presidency he granted pardon to Ed Stokes, the assassin of Jim liske, restoring that red-handed murderer to full citizenship. According to the New York papers all the circumstances of the case point to the pardon being a reward for political services. It should be borne in mind, however, that this was long before the Governor-President went into the consecration business on any such scale as has distinguished his later public life.

The Three Bank Failures.

Philadelphia Inquirer Banks just starting in business have to offer inducements to attract patrons from the older institutions, and frequently they secure many customers the old banks are quite ready to spare. In two of the banks at least the officers discounted paper that was not strictly first-class, and naturally they were in no condition to meet any unusual strain. The president of one was known for his readiness to accept shady paper and another institution could not secure admission to the clearing house. It may be safely said that bad management and not bad business caused the failures.

Great Head,

In Controller Eckels's speech the other day at Washington there was a distinct warning to the national banks to get ready for the competition of the State banks. Is this one of young Mr. Eckels's "splendid

A Political Misfit Crawfordsville (ind.) Journal.

Secretary Gresham must feel very lonesome in the company of men who never speak of the war except to swear about the

Must Mean "Never."

Atlanta Constitution.

CHRISTIANS AS OPTIMISTS

Bishop Walden, of Cincinnati, Explains the Tendency of Nature's Forces.

They Move to the Good of Those Who Love God-A Widely-Known Churciman in the Pulpit of Roberts Park Church.

Bishop John M. Walden, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached at Roberts Park M. E. Church yesterday morning, delivering a discourse as bright with optimism as a spring day. He prefaced his theme with a few thoughte on optimism, proclaiming all true Christians, true patriots, true fathers and true husbands as stanch types of optimists. His text was from Romans viii, 28: "And we know all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are called according to His purpose," This verse, the Bishop said, was one of the three climaxes of this wonderful chapter. It showed the high optimism of the Scriptures.

The Christian was always hopeful, continued the Bishop, for he knows all things work to the good, the great end. The lessons from this chapter of Romans taught the special providence and oversight of God over those who trusted Him. Christ taught this providence in the beautiful lesson wherein He told men that every hair of their head was numbered. All things are so constituted that they work together for the good of men that love God. These things do not move of their own volition in isolated instances; they move together only for those that love the Lord. Material and moral things have a varied influence on men, for much depends on the character of the men themselves. He who is controlled by the spirit sees the wonderful working of all things to his good. One man may stand entranced by a beautiful picture, while another passes it by with only a careless glance; one sees and profits by the art and beauty of the painting, the other loses all that is to be gained from the work of art. The wealth of the world it. One woman loses her child and wails in great sorrow, another, who loves the Lord, resignedly mutters: "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord." The Christian mother sees that the will of the Lord be done, and she knows that all things work together for her good and the good of the

Bishop Walden believes the apostle also had a deeper meaning and thought when he attered the words recited. God had His children in mind when he constituted the things about us. The minerals, the trees and all things that fill or garnish the earth work for us and have a special adaptation besides merely contributing to our physical comforts. The search for the minerals and the discovery of new forces develop the intellects of men, and in making the minds greater the moral side of men's natures is developed. Had God merely intended the gold and valuables of the earth as a supply for man's comfort, why did He not scatter them on the surface, where they could be had for the taking! The world is built for man as he is, but God had a higher idea in making man than to make him for this earth alone. The earth is a probationary field adapted to his physical wants; it was not given him, however, as a place simply for residence, but as a theater for his redemption. The apostle had broad views when he said that all things work to the end of them that love God.

It becomes apparent, continued the Bishop, that moral forces dominate all forces in the world. "Honesty is the best policy," an adage that has so often stood the test of experience, 18 offered in evidence of this fact. The moral are stronger than the material laws. The Creator had the moral well-being and destiny of his creatures in mind when He made the world for them. Faith is a great moral law, and it forms the basis of prayer. It is so great that it is made the complement of redemption. Love, or the spirit of God flooding the hearts, makes all things work to man's ultimate end-to prepare him for another world. The process was compared by the Bishop to the coming of intelligence to a young baby. The loving ones gathered about the little child think of him as a future man, and watch each trial and each development of the infant. So the Lord sees the possibilities of a great soul and thinks of the des tiny of manhood. The parents of an infant do not plan for the years of childhood, but plan for the after years of success when the child shall have become a man. Thus God is planning for his children and subordinating everything to their spiritual success. Bishop Walden will remain in the city for a few days before returning to Cincin-

New Church in the Manufacturing District. The members of the Second Presbyterian Church have purchased a handsome lot on the corner of West and Catherine streets, and will, this morning, break ground for a new church building, which will be attractive, and will be appreciated by the mechanics and laborers who reside in that part of the city. The plans mean the erection of a church costing nearly \$10,000. one which will be a credit to the Second Presbyterian Church people, and an ornament to that part of the city.

WAGNERIAN MUSIC.

Study of the Great Composer's Genius-Wagner Night at the May Festival.

The Wagner night of the Musical Festival will be an innovation in Indianapolis, Bayreuth is the fountainhead for the entirety of a Wagner opera, and it is seldom that any consecutive arrangement is ever heard so far from a permanent orchestra. Because of the strange individuality of the Wagnerian music, the persistent undulation and chromatic succession, it is well planned to hear it on a night of itself, unmixed with the ear impression of that sturdy progression of interval to interval that is certain and normal in the classic

The music of Wagner is emmently descriptive and dramatic, from the intense supernaturalism of the gods and the elements to the realism of a lover's perturbed existence, and from the wild huntsman Samiel to the pure, lovely maiden at home by the wheel. It is transcendental legend. Wagner stands out as one of the saviors and uplifters of the poetic myths. The law of attraction and genius drew his mathetic soul away from realism, confined and crade as it is, into the realm of thunder and Valhaila, where there is no law but magic and no boundary around the spirit. He realized that the historic and local representation fettered the opera, as it was foreign to ideal poetry and music. He saw that in the legend existed everything that was purely human in the age or nation, and it released the composer from any great thought in regard to the progress of the plot, thus giving scope to the soul movements and the play of motives. It was through this adaptation of the legend character of libretto that Wagner completed his trinity conception of ideal opera, in which poetry, music and stage setting should ally themselves to produce a complete effect of poetic ideality-a great dramatic whole. It was always Wagner's wish that his operas be not given without their full dramatic consideration, and toward the close of his life he thought it would be injustice to give the music without the stage and action to make an adequate effect. No one should think when listening to Wagner music that it leads away into strange nuknown regions that baille investigation or analysis. A thousand suggestions are there for a thousand minds. Follow with your emotions and ears alone. A knowledge of the legends which were so revered by Wagner will otablish a more tender relation toward the music. The great trilogy is based on the legend of the Nibelangen. It is in reality four operas. "The Kheingold" is called the prelude, but its performance occupies an entire evening and is preface only to the legend proper. The race of the Nibelungens sprang from death and night and they lived in subterranean chasms and caves. Among

it, with cunning art, a ring, which gave him power over all of his race. Centuries of war ensued between the races of gods and giants, and Nibelangen for the possession of this ring, which finally resulted in the giants obtaining it and putting it under the guardianship of a great dragon. So all the world was bound in slavery to the power of the ring and the giants. The gods, regretting their part in the quarrel of the ring, brought forth the race of men to do penance and explate the divinities. At last the hero Siegfried came. He sailted forth with his heroic metal, slew the dragon and released the Valhalia maiden, Brunhild, from her imposed imprisonment. He went on his way, and, forgetting his betrothal to the rescued maiden, who had given him her divine wisdom and lay waiting for his return, married Gudrum. Her brother, with Siegfried's help, brought Bruphild to the castle as his own wife.

Brunhild and the wicked Hagen con-spired to kill Siegfried. As he walks along the Rhine bank the Rhine sisters beg for their ring and thus relieve Siegfried from the curse which has followed its career. He laughs at them and boasts of his power equal to that of the gods. In a chase Hagen stabs Siegfried. As the hero dies the enchantment falls from him and he remembers Brunhild, the warrior maiden. When she sees that his heart is pure and that treachery had been his portion she throws the ring back to the Rhine.

She built a funeral pyre on the bank and offered her body to the gods in his honor, and she said: "Thou hero overheld, how didst thou

hold me bound to thee. I told thee all my knowledge, thee a mortal! And now that thon needs give it up in death, my knowledge comes back to me. I know the runes of the ring, the utterance of the fates. Hear then, ye giorious gods, your wrong is expi-ated. The slavery of the Nibelungens is ended. I give this ring to you, wise sisters of the depths. The flame that burns me shall purify the treasure. Dissolve is and keep it harmless, the Rheingold that was stolen from you, that slavery and wrong might be forged from it. Thou, only, Father of all, shalt reign. That Thy power may be eternal, I lead him to Thee. The flames rose over the pyre, suddenly they grew brighter, and above a cloud of smoke a glory arose in which Branhild as a valkyr, led Siegfried by the hand.

May Festival Seats.

The sale of season tickets (open to the general public) for the May Music Festival will begin at 9 o'clock this morning. From the large demand for seats at the guarantors' sale on Saturday, and the inquiries that have been made not only in the city. but from different parts of the State, there is reason to believe that the general patronage of the festival this season, on account of its superior attractions, will be greater than ever before, and that intending patrous who have any choice of seats should secure them as soon as possible. In such an auditorium as that of Tomlinson Hall there is really little choice in locations, for all command an unimpeded view of the stage. The programmes to be given at the varied concerts are of such uniform excellence and interest that there is very little preference between them. It is a significant fact that thus far there appears to be greater interest in the Wagner night (Wednesday) than any other. That evening's programme will consist entirely of Wagnerian selections

The secretary of the association was yeserday formally notified that the matter of the proposed reduction in railroad rates for people out of town who desired to attend the festival, had been referred by the Central Traffic Association, from which the request for special rates was originally made, to the various Indianapolis lines interested. The latter have agreed to give a round trip rate of one and one-third the regular fare for one way, and the people can get the benefit of this reduced rate by making application at the railroad stations in their respective towns. They can secure seats for the festival by either writing or telegraphing B. F. Keisey, Big Four ticket

office, city. The sale of seats for single performances will begin next Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. As a matter of course, the demand for these will be the greatest of the ad-

FEEBLE-MINDED SCHOOL.

Investigation by the Governor and Board of Charities-Testimony to Be Taken To-Day.

The State Board of Charities, with Gov. Matthews, will begin the investigation into the alleged abuses in the Fort Wayne School for Feeble-minded, at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Statehouse. Several witnesses have been summoned to appear before the board, among whom are Mrs. Arens and Mrs. Lewis, of this city. It has recently been made known to the board that these ladies are in posesssion of facts and rumors connected with the institution, and they will be asked to divulge the

source and nature of their information. It is the purpose of those conducting the inquiry to refrain from touching upon the reported acts of John G. Blake, the late superintendent of the asylum, but a rigid examination will be gone into in order to determine whether or not the alleged abuses committed by him have been practiced by the inmates. Recently charges have been made against Mrs. Orr, matron of the institution. These complaints are made by one of the employes, a Mrs. Astrey, and will be thoroughly looked into by the board, although it is believed that the charges are groundless and have emanated through feminine jealousy. The employe, Webber, who was dis-

charged after the resignation of Superintendent Blake, also asserts that many irregularities have been prevalent in the purchasing of supplies for the institution, and he boldly charges that favoritism has been shown in the dealings of the employes in this department. The Board of Charities place little credence in the statements made in relation to the many abuses, but propose to thoroughly look into all charges in order that the public may be placed in possession of the facts in the case.

"ROASTING" THE GOVERNOR.

Demecratic Editor Severely Criticises His Southern Hospital Appointments.

The disappointments in the disposition of patronage are beginning to be manifested in the ready criticism of party leaders by those who are known to be dyed-inthe-wool Democrats. The State leaders, as well as the national leaders, are coming in for the reflections upon their judgment and their party loyalty. Editor Sparks, of the Salem Democrat, opened up last week upon Governor Matthews in regard to the recent appointments of trustees for the Southern hospital. The editorial says:

Gov. Claude Matthews, in his appointment of new trustees for the Southern Indiana Insane Rospital, at Evansville, has made a very grave political mistake. In this section it was taken as matter of course that ex-Senator Rahm and Dr. excellent character and well-known efficiency. During the last session of the Legislature the epublicans made charges reflecting upon the management of these gentlemen. They im-mediately demanded an investigation, and the legislative committee made a favorable report, refuting the charges completely, in which report the Republican members of the committee fully

And now, Governor Matthews's action in refusing to reappoint them will be used by Republeans as an indorsement of the charges, and is, in fact a great injustice to them, and an insult to their Democratic friends in southern In-

Governor Matthews, we regret to say, from all indications, is acting on the advice of men in this section of the State who have not the best interests of the Democratic party at heart, but are seeking to "get even" with all other men who do not wear their collar.

Robbed His Fellow-Boarders.

William Leonard, who claims to be an employe of the Chandler & Tayler machine works, was arrested by detective Splann yesterday on the charge of burglary. The prisoner has been a boarder at No. 34 North East street, and, from all indications, has been in the habit of making himself at home about the rooms of the other guests of the house. F. W. Winters is out an overcoat and pair of trousers by the secret visits of Leonard to his quarters, and Henry Sharling suffered to the extent of a gold watch. The stolen property was beautiful gold of the Rhine and made from store on West Washington street.